



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

different diseases which attack any particular plant are grouped together. The numerous illustrations are in general satisfactory. In some cases, as in that of *Phyllactinia suffulta*, they might be improved. The last hundred pages give the scientific descriptions of the fungi treated on previous pages. The *Text-Book* is one which will prove valuable to the student of plant diseases, and to the specialist it is important, since the diseases mentioned are not confined to those of Europe and North America, but include a large number of tropical diseases with regard to which the literature is scattered and often inaccessible. Whether the aim of the author, which, as stated in the preface, is to enable those directly occupied in the cultivation of plants, and with but a limited period of time available for study, to determine the nature of diseases caused by vegetable parasites, is likely to be accomplished seems to us doubtful. The general account of fungi, although good as far as it goes, does not give sufficient information as to the characters of the different orders of fungi and of their relation to each other to enable one who has not already some special knowledge of mycology to follow clearly the descriptions of the different diseases. The work, it seems to us, is adapted rather to those who already have some knowledge of systematic mycology, such as persons connected with agricultural schools and experiment stations, and for them the work is a valuable one.

**Hough's American Woods.**<sup>1</sup>—Part VIII of this unique series of sections of our native woody plants contains west American species of which, perhaps, the most unexpected are the castor bean, tree tobacco, mission cactus, and desert palm. The remainder of the species, however, are of more than usual interest, and one, the Christmas berry (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), presents a graining of rare beauty. The descriptive text is preceded by useful flower, foliage, and fruit keys to all of the species thus far represented in the publication.

**Notes.**—A considerable illustrated paper on the anatomy of *Cardiandra plicata* is contributed by Henri Micheels to the current volume of the *Mémoires* of the Société Royale des Sciences de Liège.

<sup>1</sup> Hough, Romeyn B. *The American Woods*, exhibited by actual specimens and with copious explanatory text. Pt. viii representing twenty-five species by twenty-five sets of sections. 8vo, viii + 66 pp. Cards of sections, 176–200. Lowville, N. Y., 1899.